

**Folder 42:
Young,
S. Hall
Reports,
Clippings
1920-1921, n.d.**

THE SURVEY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN PART OF ALASKA.

A recapitulation of plans and proceedings thus far is necessary before stating our argument.

The Interchurch Movement last fall voted \$10,000. for the religious survey of Alaska, and chose me as the one to make that survey. The first estimates of this survey called for \$21,000., and contemplated three persons on the expedition, myself as its leader, a secretary and a photographer and moving-picture man combined.

The officers of the Survey Committee of the Interchurch at first approved this plan, but afterwards found themselves compelled to cut it down by leaving out the moving-picture man. They attempted to obtain the services of an artist whose wages would be paid by some moving-picture company, the films to belong to the company. They were unable to make favorable terms with any company.

Then I found a young man who was fitted to be my secretary and also to take photographs and moving pictures, and who is an expert guide, canoeist, hunter, fisherman, camp cook, etc., in every way fitted, with me, to do all of the work of the expedition. I offered to make a complete survey of Alaska, spending a whole year, procuring a moving-picture man, cameras, canoes, Indian helpers--in short to pay all the expenses of the expedition for the \$10,000. In this it was contemplated that the Board of Home Missions would pay \$2,000. towards my salary, thus making the whole expenses of the survey \$12,000.

When it became evident that the Interchurch would not be able to finance even this reduced budget, I made some changes in the proposed expedition, reducing the expenses still further, as per enclosed estimate. I wrote to Mr. Cleveland Dodge, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Geo. W. Perkins, placing the situation before them and asking their aid to finance this general survey. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Rockefeller have answered declining to help, and Mr. Perkins is absent and in ill health

and my letter to him has not been answered. I have, however, received proffered gifts to the amount of \$635. and promises of further aid from devoted friends in case I need them.

I do not, however, feel justified in making any solicitations from Presbyterians without the advice and consent of our Board.

I now propose to spend a whole year with the young man, Mr. Alexander Bruen, as my companion, surveying all those parts of Alaska which have been assumed by the Presbyterian Church for their evangelization. This includes all of southwestern Alaska, south of the Kuskokwim Valley, north of Port Heiden and west of the Aleutian and Alaskan Ranges of mountains.

It will include a trip this summer to the Tanana Valley and to our Missions of Fairbanks and Nenana, with pictures of farming, mining and mission centers and also, if thought wise, a winter visit to the same region to obtain moving pictures of the winter life there. It will include a canoe trip down the Kuskokwim, with pictures of the Indians and Eskimos in that valley and also a full survey of the unknown region south, with its heathen population. I propose to visit every Presbyterian Mission in southern and southeastern Alaska, as well as in the interior--in fact all of the Presbyterian ground except that to the far northwest, which Dr. Condit will visit in his great trip into the Arctic.

There are two urgent reasons why this expedition should go through, and why it should be hastened:

First,- The honor of the Presbyterian Church is at stake in this matter, as well as the salvation, physical and spiritual, of a large and hitherto neglected region.

Last fall, when Dr. Marquis returned and the Home Missions Council made its re-allotment of territory to the different denominations, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions agreed to undertake the task of evangelizing and caring for St. Lawrence Island, Nunivak Island, Nelson Island, the whole Bristol Bay coast and the valleys of

the Togiak, Nushagak and Kvichak rivers. The Board voted to enter this region this present summer, and to establish missions at once at St. Lawrence Island and on Bristol Bay. In preparing the Alaskan budget for the present year I included these proposed missions and also a sum sufficient to survey this territory and open up the new ground. When it became apparent that there would have to be a cut in the budget these items were left out for this year, with the understanding that they would be taken up in 1921.

But these regions will never be entered by the Presbyterian Church until they are explored. We know next to nothing about the location, numbers and condition of the natives in a region as large as New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Russians have abandoned their few missions in that region and the condition of the people on the Bristol Bay coast is the most pitiable of any in Alaska. We are in honor bound to take this essential preliminary step to fulfil our obligations. My proposed itinerary will cover the whole of this region, and I do not doubt my ability to make a complete and satisfactory report--one that will be so full and convincing that it will be easy to get the money and the men for evangelizing that region. My expedition will also cover the region already occupied by the Presbyterian Church and reveal the existing needs.

Second,- A no less convincing reason why the expedition should go through at once lies in the need of up-to-date material for our Educational and Publicity Department. The lectures on Alaska prepared by me six years ago and more recently have been recognized as perhaps the best of any field occupied by the Home Board, but this material is out of date at present. Most of the pictures are from five to twenty-five years old. The demand of the present age is for moving pictures, as well as artistically made colored slides. Fresh information is also urgently needed. If we are to keep pace with the Methodists, Baptists and other denominations in this respect we must gather fresh material.

I propose to collect in this expedition material for travelogues and entertainments that will not be second to any lectures prepared by any church or by any private corporation.

The Educational Department has felt the need of such material and has been handicapped by the cutting down of its budget to meager proportions. In case I make the success which I anticipate, in collecting material for this department, I am prepared to go on with the same outfit to such other fields as the Board may direct.

In my opinion and in that of experts whom I have consulted, this expedition would be a very successful business investment on the part of the Board, which would yield many times the money spent and incalculable moral and spiritual advantage besides.

In addition to the reasons given I might mention that my own efficiency as a servant and officer of the Board depends very largely upon this expedition. If I am to lecture and prepare lectures for the use of the Board I must have fresh material. I feel that the full evangelization of Alaska depends largely upon the launching of this enterprise now. I have a canoe, the guns, a young man of exceptional ability and everything is ready for my departure to the land of my love. Personally I feel as if this expedition would give me a new lease of life, and I am eager to be gone.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Hall Young

D.E.O.

PRESBYTERIAN WORK IN ALASKA

- - - - -
Two Presbyteries ⁷⁰⁰⁰
Reaches approximately ~~4000~~ whites
" 5000 natives

Yukon Presbytery

ANCHORAGE	church for white people	John L. Hughes
(Seat of operations for government railroad now under construction)		
CORDOVA	church for white people	A. G. Shriver
FAIRBANKS	church for white people	W. S. Marple
NENANA	self-supporting church for white people	Robt. J. Diven, D.D.
<i>From</i> MATANOOSIK, RUBY and IDITAROD	mission stations for white people	now vacant
POINT BARROW (500 Eskimos)	medical and mission work <i>Native ch.</i>	F.H. Spence, M.D.

Intend to establish missions this year at:

ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND	government reservation - 300 Eskimos	medical missionary
NUNIVAK ISLAND or NUSHAGAK (on mainland)		medical missionary
<i>Cape Prince of Wales Church -</i>		<i>" " Dr. Greist</i>

Alaska Presbytery

JUNEAU	church for whites church for Thlingit Indians	George G. Burce David Waggoner
SITKA	church for whites church for Thlingits	R. A. Buchanan
<i>Wom Bd</i> SITKA	Sheldon Jackson Institute for Indians - the largest educational institution in Alaska	
SKAGWAY	church for whites	E.L. Winterberger
HOONAH (including stations among the canneries)		George J. Beck — A nurse also.
WRANGELL	church for whites church for Thlingits	Vacant
MEKILAKATTA	church for Indians	Edward Marsden
KAKE	church for Thlingits	J. R. Fitzgerald
KETCHIKAN, KASSAN Saxman and stations	church for Thlingits	F. R. Falconer
KLUCKWAN	church for Thlingits	Vacant

KLAUOCK	church for Thlingits	E. E. Bromley
^{ES} HAINES	church for whites	Nurse also
CHILCAT	church for Thlingits	C. G. Denton
HYABURG	church for Thlingits	J. L. Howe

General Missionary - Jas. H. Condit, D. D. - Juneau

ALASKA THE MUCH TRIED TERRITORY.

-*****-

In previous leaflets of the Board Alaska has been set forth as the richest and as the most Presbyterian part of the United States. We can now add to these excellencies the boast that Alaska is the most patriotic part of the United States if we can measure patriotism by the number of men sent to the Armies of Liberty during the World War in proportion to the population, and by the contributions to Red Cross, Government Loans and other patriotic demands in proportion to the wealth of the people. In these respects Alaska excelled all the other States and Territories.

However, ^{Alaska} the war struck a deadly blow at the Territory. Its population during 1919 reached the lowest ebb recorded in 15 years. There were many reasons for this. Besides the departure of so many of Alaska's young men to the War, a large proportion of its population ^{as} were compelled to leave because of the slump in ~~various~~ values in the Territory. The salmon output fell off one half as compared with the record made in 1918. The building of the great Government Rail Road was halted and thousands thrown out of employment. The decrease in the purchasing power of the gold dollar, coupled with the great increase in wages and in the price of machinery and all the other articles, caused many gold placer mines which were being profitably worked before to be shut down. The slump in the price of copper in like manner caused ^a the great decrease in the output of this metal and drove many workmen from the Territory. While the Government R.R. has reached the rich coal field of Matanuska, yet the present restrictive laws discourage the entrance of capital for the development of these mines. Alaska ought to be

supplying all the States west of the Mississippi with the coal they need as well as exporting millions of tons to foreign countries.

Owing to these and other causes Alaska's present white population is hardly more than one half what it was four years ago.

But the vast riches of the Territory still repose in ~~th~~ the depths of the mountains, in the fertile ~~plan~~es and in the sea, ready for the exploitation of American enterprise and industry. New discoveries are being constantly made and the Territory beckons as enticingly as ever to the strongest and best of American citizens~~s~~.
~~ship~~.

As far as mineral wealth is concerned the big discovery of the past year was the remarkably rich deposit of silver and gold opened up on both the Alaska and the British Columbia sides of the narrow Portland Canal which divides the two countries. The new town of Hyder, on the Alaska side, bids well to be one of the largest and most prosperous cities of the Northwest. Many millions of dollars have changed hands within a few months in the purchase and development of the dozen rich mines in this vicinity. Promising gold mines have been discovered on the Kuskokwim River and at other points in the Interior. There is increased activity in quartz mining in Southeastern Alaska. The first mining of iron ore in the Territory has yielded very promising results and discoveries of platinum, silver, tin, sulphur, oil and coal have been of greater number and value than for many previous years.

The vast areas of uncut forests in Alaska are beginning to attract much attention. One mill in Southeastern Alaska has placed a contract to furnish 70,000,000 ft of box lumber for

Australian dairy products and a number of large new mills are being erected for this and other kinds of lumber. 1920 will witness the establishment of several large paper pulp mills which are expected to cause the rise and growth of prosperous towns in Southeastern Alaska.

Alaska's agricultural products, long sneered at by the ignorant and thoughtless, have proved their excellence and the vast possibilities of farming in the Territory. Two flour mills have been erected in the Tanana Valley and 2000 bushels of wheat were produced in the vicinity of Fairbanks during the summer of 1919. The Territory produces all the potatoes and other vegetables needed for home consumption and is beginning to export large quantities of excellent varieties. Experiments have been made with sugar beets, yielding excellent results. Samples in the Matanuska Valley show from 14 to 17 % of sugar. Several fruit canneries are being built to take care of the great ^{yield} quantities of strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, currants and other delicious fruits.

The Government R.R. will be completed to the Interior in 1920 and many millions of acres will be surveyed and opened up to eager settlers. Dairy farms, stock farms, wheat farms and reindeer farms are being multiplied. A new kind of farming must be added to these, i.e. fox farming. There are now some fifty of these farms in Alaska, some of them ranging in value from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Uncle Sam's Fur seal farm on the Pribylof Islands yielded in 1919 over \$2,350,000 in these beautiful skins, and the value of other furs in Alaska exceeded all previous years.

No other part of the United States has been so badly treated by Congress. No other part has been so poorly managed by the Government. No other part has been so misrepresented and neglected, and yet no other section of North America offers more to the brave and enterprising. It is still the great "Land of Tomorrow".

The Presbyterian Church in Alaska.

The Presbyterian Church is still in the lead among the missionary forces in Alaska, and has made more progress during the past year than any other denomination. At Fairbanks ~~where the Episcopalians and Methodists had missions~~, the Presbyterians are now the only ones conducting services, and ~~our~~ ^{there} Church is holding its own under the leadership of Mr. Marple even in the midst of depressing times. The brave new church at Tanana, which was brought ~~up~~ to selfsupport by Dr. Diven, may have to be helped again by the Board for a year or two until work is sufficiently done on the R.R. and the Nenana Coal Fields. Chaplain John L. Hughes, returning with honors from ~~from~~ his war duties, has taken up work at Anchorage and is making a success of it. Either he or a new man will be needed along the line of the R.R. and in the Matanuska Coal Fields during the summer of 1920. The Presbyterian Church must be ready for a great increase in its number of pioneer missionaries when the expected agricultural stampede begins in the fertile valleys and stock ranges in Interior and Southwestern Alaska.

Mr. Shriver is still doing good work at Cordova and along the line of the Copper Valley R.R., and its rich copper and coal region is certain of a great future.

In Southeastern Alaska the white churches of Skagway and Juneau are prosperous and the latter will bid farewell to the Board in the spring so far as getting support from it is concerned.

The Native Churches

The Presbyterian missions in Southeastern Alaska among the Thlingets and Hydats are doing a steady and successful work of Christian civilization. One or two of these deserve special notice.

Rev. J.L. Howe, after a year's absence from his field of Hydaburg, has returned to his charge with renewed health, and his people are completing their beautiful new church. They have recently raised \$600 which will entirely furnish this building; pronounced ~~to be perhaps~~ the finest church in all Alaska. It is built of native woods; the missionary was the architect, and the Hydats furnished the material and did all the work themselves, making a new departure in our native work. ⁴⁴ Rev. George J. Beck, after long continued and very successful work as Y.M.C.A. Chaplain on the Government Transports plying between New York and France, has again taken up his former charge at Hoonah^h, much to the delight of his people. Southeastern Alaska may now be without hesitation^{be} called Christian.

The Sheldon Jackson Institute at Sitka was never better manned or doing more efficient work.

The Eskimo Missions.

I have reserved ~~unto~~ the last mention of the missions which just now loom largest in interest and pressing need. Dr. John A. Marquis, the General Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, with Dr. Condit, Alaska's General Missionary, made a tour of the Northwestern shore of the Territory during the summer of 1919, in an attempt to reach Point Barrow and see about the establishment of a hospital at that point. They failed to get through the ice floe, but their mission was by no means a failure. Statistics were gathered and information gleaned as well as inspiration which will lead to the establishment of two or three hospitals and three or four new missions among these interesting natives of the northern and northwestern coast. Plans are being rapidly pushed to completion to establish missions with hospitals at St. Lawrence Island, the Fribylofs, Bristol Bay and Nunivak. Hundreds of orphans were left forlorn and destitute by the influenza plague which ravaged that section, and the confiscation of church funds in Russia by the Bolsheviki compelled ^{the abandonment of} all the Russian Greek missions in the Southwestern Peninsula and Islands.

The Methodist and Baptist Churches are enlarging their work to reach many of these destitute places, but the Presbyterian Church is planning the greatest forward movement in this region. These new missions, in order to be successful, must be manned by courageous and self-sacrificing missionaries, and must be equipped with hospitals, boats, orphanages, churches, reindeer herds and all that is necessary to care for and save these natives body and soul. The Presbyterian Church is ready and eager for this great new enterprise.

As part of this forward movement in Alaska the Home Mission's Council, representing all the evangelical denominations, and the Interchurch Movement, are making large plans for a religious census of the Territory and the full evangelization of every part of it. The Interchurch Movement is planning to send the veteran Presbyterian missionary, Dr. S. Hall Young, on what he expects to be the greatest trip of his Alaskan experience. The plan is to send him as director, and an expert photographer and moving picture man, and a competent secretary and business manager to visit every principal mission of every denomination doing work in the Territory, to take pictures of Churches, Sunday Schools, hospitals, Training Schools, orphanages, native villages; the mining camps, fisheries, farms, reindeer herds; the magnificent scenery, the wild animals, the dog teams, canoeing and hunting; in short, to prepare thirty or forty thousand of moving picture films and thousands of lantern slides for use among the churches of the United States, as well as ^{to make} ~~making~~ a religious survey of the Territory. This expedition is expected to start soon after the next meeting of the General Assembly and to occupy a year. Dr. Young enters upon it with joyful anticipation of having the best time of his long life in his beloved Territory.

OUR SERVICE FLAG

S. HALL YOUNG

In the line of Dr. Condit's article on Alaska's War Contribution we present the portraits in uniform of two of our Alaska missionaries who have enlisted in their country's service.

Chaplain James L. McBride, who has done such splendid service in building and organizing our church at Anchorage, was the commissioner of the Presbytery of Yukon to the General Assembly at Columbus. His stirring speech before the Assembly on Home Mission Morning brought as much applause as any. But his heart was in the world's struggle for freedom, and immediately after the Assembly he entered the Chaplain School at Camp Taylor, and has received his chaplain's commission with rank of first lieutenant. He was assigned to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Rev. George J. Beck, our very efficient missionary to the natives at Hoonah, was a commissioner to the General Assembly from the Presbytery of Alaska. He also heard the battle call, and enlisted in the Navy Y.M.C.A. work. Being an old sailor he was assigned to transport service, and has already made a number of trips across the Atlantic with our boys in kakhi bound for France. His daughter is doing office work in the Army Y.M.C.A. and his son, a lad of sixteen, is in a naval training ship.

We have no photograph in uniform of Chaplain John L. Hughes, who left his mission field on the frontier at the Matanuska coal region, and is now at the front in France, but we present him in his winter missionary garb, the portrait having been taken just before he left his Alaska work to join the army.

To these three stars in our service flag we will add that of Rev. L. Pedersen, our veteran missionary at Skagway, as soon as we learn of his success in seeking to enter the army service. On account of illness in his family, and because of his desire to serve his country, he has been granted a year's leave of absence from his mission, his church being temporarily supplied until he returns.

Thus twenty-five per cent of our ordained missionaries who have been at work in Alaska during the past year have gone into army service, in defence of world freedom. We present Alaska as not only the most Presbyterian part of the United States, but as the most patriotic.

ALASKA

None ✓

Of the two Alaska Presbyteries, the older one, the Presbytery of Alaska, comprising the southeastern cup handle of the Territory with its 1100 islands, is the most staple and steady in the number of its churches and communicants reported from year to year. There are here 11 organized Presbyterian Churches among the natives and four for the whites. In addition there are about a dozen preaching points connected with the native churches and three or four other points reached by the white churches. The number of communicants reported in these native churches to the last General Assembly was 927. There has been a steady although slow increase and there are probably 1000 of these natives in regular standing in the Presbyterian Churches. There are some 200 white communicants.

The Thlingets and Hydats of Southeastern Alaska can well be called a Christian people. They have left their old heathen customs, and the younger generation at least no longer hold to the superstitions that held these tribes in a bondage of fear. They are making commendable progress in purity of heart and life, in education, and recently in the grace of giving. All of these native churches have voluntarily assumed the support of their interpreters and native helpers. The boards of the church are increasingly contributed to and the church properties kept in repair by the members of these native churches.

MAR 19 1920

The most striking example of their progress in this direction is at Hydaburg where, under the supervision of their

pastor, Rev. J. L. Howe, who is himself a carpenter and architect, the Hydahs have completed what is perhaps the neatest and best finished church in all Alaska. Last fall they got together and estimated the cost of finishing this church, contributed the \$600.00 necessary and the edifice is completed and filled every Sabbath with the eager natives.

At Metlakatla, Father Duncan's famous mission, Edward Marsden, our one ordained native minister, preaches regularly every Sabbath in the big Cathedral Church and performs all the duties of a pastor. Although a great majority of the Tsimpsheans here have expressed a desire to be organized into a Presbyterian church the Presbytery has deemed it wise not to comply ^{with} ~~to~~ their request until matters that are in litigation between the Duncan estate and the natives of the community are settled.

Two of these native churches, Klukwan and Wrangell, are at present vacant and the Board is seeking the right missionaries for these important places.

Of the white churches in the Presbytery of Alaska the Northern Light Church at Juneau has attained to complete and permanent self support, while Skagway is progressing towards the same goal.

This Presbytery needs two or three good gasoline boats in addition to the four now used by our missionaries. The natives scatter during the summer to the various fishing stations and other places of employment and must be followed and ministered to by their missionaries. A new manse is to be erected at Wrangell and various other improvements made in other missions. One of the greatest mining booms ever known in Alaska has been started at Hydah on the extreme

southeastern border of the Territory. Millions of dollars worth of mining property have changed hands and the Presbyterian Church should be on the spot to take its inevitable place as pioneer.

PRESBYTERY OF YUKON

This Presbytery, covering more ground than any other within the bounds of our Church, cannot be measured as to its importance and influence by the number of its churches or of its communicants. Only two organized ^{native churches} have been heretofore reported and those close together; Ukeavik and Nuwuk, our two Eskimo churches at Point Barrow, the northernmost cape of the Continent. The membership of these churches is reported at 333. An attempt was made last year by the General Secretary of the Board and the General Missionary of Alaska to reach Point Barrow with supplies. They failed to get through the ice pack, but this year an earnest attempt will be made to take building materials to erect a large hospital for the natives, and two nurses will be transported to this interesting and important mission. Dr. Spence, our missionary physician there, though well along in years is doing splendid work.

But the Presbyterian Church is doing much more this year for the Eskimos of Bering Sea than ever before. A very important and successful mission at Cape Prince of Wales on Bering Strait, founded by the Congregationalists in 1891 and manned by fine missionaries of that church has lain fallow for six or seven years on account of the inability of the American Board to find a suitable man to take charge of the work.

Through the medium of the Home Missions Council the Congregationalist Church has handed over this ~~church~~ ^{mission} to the Presbyterians. We have accepted the charge and are sending an experienced and devoted physician, Dr. W. H. Græist, who has been ordained as a minister, to take charge of this mission and the Eskimo villages on the Diomed Islands and other adjacent points. He will be furnished with material to erect a hospital in due time, and with other necessary equipment.

150 miles south of the Strait is the large island of St. Lawrence. Here the Presbyterians had for years a mission, "sinfully abandoned" seven or eight years ago but now to be reestablished and enlarged.

Besides these points our Church has undertaken to Christianize the natives of Nunivak Island and Bristol Bay. There are many Eskimo villages in this region that are now without any religious oversight whatever. It is proposed to erect one or more hospitals and to procure a mission boat so that all of these forlorn natives can have Christian care.

In addition to these Eskimos a large number of Indians who live in the great Kuskukwim Valley above and beyond the reach of the Moravian mission on the lower river, have been recently reported. It is the most neglected population of Alaska. They are heathen, living in their primitive state, without the knowledge of the good news of salvation. The Presbyterians will probably be called upon to enter this large and ^{dist} ~~needy~~ point.

The organized white churches of Yukon Presbytery number but four- Nenana, Fairbanks, Cordova and Anchorage. with a reported membership of 146, but there are 30 or 40 preaching points reached

from these places where services are occasionally held. On account of the large number of young men who went to the war from Alaska, the decrease in the ~~population~~ purchasing power of gold, leading to the temporary abandonment of many mines, and for other reasons, the ^{white} population of Interior Alaska is less than half of what it was four or five years ago. Of course, the vast wealth of Alaska still exists and new sources of its wealth are being discovered every year. The population will come back. The great gold, copper, silver, coal and tin mines, with those producing other metals will be worked. The farming lands will be taken up and tilled. With the completion of the great Government R.R. to the Interior, which is expected not later than 1922, a population much greater than any yet reported is bound to pour along the fertile valleys and to the various mines of the Territory. There is now an oil boom that is drawing thousands to the region of Mt. St. Elias. The paper manufactories and lumber men are making preparations for exploiting the vast forests of the Territory. No one who has studied Alaska or has lived there doubts its future greatness.

The Presbyterian Church must be on the alert to hold its preeminent position in the Territory. One or more itinerant missionaries should be at work now among the hundreds of scattered settlements in the Interior. Two new men fitted for this pioneer work are urgently needed now to man Fairbanks and Cordova. Mr. Marple, who has labored earnestly for four years at the former station is to be transferred to Anchorage to take the place of Mr. Hughes who is about to leave the Territory. Mr. Snriver, after efficiently serving the Cordova church for five years is also leaving Alaska. We will need three or four earnest and resourceful men for this white work in Alaska. WHO WILL GO!!

Chronicle

MARCH 30, 1921.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS

NOTHER IN ROYAL UP TO MARSHAL SCENE OF TRAGEDY

Bud Fisher Is Held for Shooting Without Bail

Quarrel Over Gambling Ends With Shooting

John Swanson in Hospital Sinks
Rapidly After Being Taken
There Upon Orders of Physi-
cian.

CONSULTATION AGREES OPERATION USELESS

Coroner's Inquest to be Held
Probably Tomorrow,
Is Plan.

John A. Swanson who claimed to
be a fisherman but who is alleged
to have been a gambler and sport

Swanson Said to Be Sinking Late This Afternoon

Just before the Chronicle
went to press this afternoon it
was said that Swanson was not
rallying at all at the Arthur
Yates Memorial hospital. He
was in a state of semi-conscious-
ness and Dr. Mustard said
there was little chance for his
recovery.

the same side on the back, below
the shoulder blade, and approximate-
ly two inches lower than where it
had entered the body.

At 11 o'clock, Dr. Mustard called
Dr. R. V. Ellis into consultation
and they decided that it would be
useless to operate, that it was only
a matter of hours or minutes until
the end.

Officers' Investigations.

Lonnie McIntosh, chief of police,
investigating the case in cooperation
with the federal officials, said this
noon that as near as he could un-
derstand that there was had blood

Hunt Demands Appointment From Smyser

Mayor Asks United States At-
torney to Name Lester O.
Gore Assistant to Investigate
Conditions.

PROMINENT CITIZENS ENDORSE CANDIDACY

Gore Not Seeking Appointment,
But Willing to Serve to
Help Cause.

Dale W. Hunt, mayor of Ketchikan,
this morning sent a telegram to J. A.
Smyser United States attorney

See other side also

Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle

With Ketchikan Times and Daily Progressive-Miner.

Published every afternoon except Sunday by the Journal Printing Company, on Dock street, Ketchikan, Alaska.

EDWARD G. MORRISSEY - - - R. L. BERNARD

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Ketchikan, Alaska, July 19, 1919, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Delivered by carrier in Ketchikan, \$1.25 per month.	
By mail, postage prepaid, at the following rates:	
One year, in advance.....	\$12.00
Six months, in advance.....	6.00
Three months, in advance.....	3.50
One month, in advance.....	1.25

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

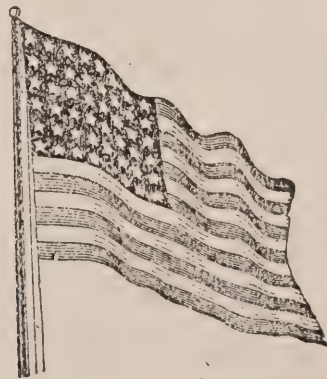
Subscribers will confer a favor if they will notify the business office promptly of any failure or irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Telephone, business office and editorial rooms, 230.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

EDWARD G. MORRISSEY - - - - - Editor



OUR PLATFORM.

1. Americanism.
2. A square deal for both capital and labor.
3. Paper mills, pulp mills and development of powersites.
4. Business-like management of municipal and territorial affairs, to assure Ketchikan and Alaska the best and most economic service.
5. A clean town, free from vice; a city of homes.

It is but more evidence of the volume already at hand that either the good citizens must run the town, or the bootleggers and their henchmen are going to run them out.

Which is it to be?

X A NEW DEAL WANTED.

More than ever, it is emphasized today that the sooner there is a change in the administration of the affairs of the department of justice in the First Judicial division, the better it will be for the district.

Ketchikan, the second largest town in Alaska, the first port of entry in Alaska, is without protection as intended by law. There is no prosecuting attorney, no assistant district attorney, and but one deputy marshal covering a territory of several hundred square miles. It is the fault, not of Washington, but of J. A. Smyser, United States attorney, and J. M. Tanner, United States marshal, of the First Judicial division.

Smyser possibly in the hope that he will make a hit with the Republican administration, although a Democrat himself, has failed to appoint an assistant for Ketchikan, although a number of suitable men were available. For some days, several weeks, Ketchikan has been without an assistant prosecuting attorney when Mr. Smyser knows full well that it is the most lawless town in the Territory, if not in America, today. Yet he does nothing.

Tanner, knowing well the conditions also, and knowing that the business of his department is virtually as heavy at Ketchikan as in Juneau, also sits by, surrounded by a host of deputies at Juneau, while Ketchikan has but one.

The nation last fall voted for a new deal in officers. Alaska did likewise. Let us have them. Let individuals and organizations generally address the delegate from Alaska, the department of justice, even the President himself, to give us a new crowd of law enforcement officers from the highest to the lowest.

OUR TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

The Territory of Alaska is wonderfully rich in resources. A quarter of a century ago enterprising pioneers had been attracted to its possibilities and it was rapidly growing in population and wealth when some zealots of the most mushy sort got an idea that the red-blooded pioneers might make money by their enterprise and induced an ignorant Congress to set its heel upon them. Since then the territory has languished.

Pioneering in such a country as Alaska is rough work. It involves great risks and may yield great profits or great losses. Unless there is the chance of profit the risks will not be

development of power sites.

4. Business-like management of municipal and territorial affairs, to assure Ketchikan and Alaska the best and most economic service.

5. A clean town, free from vice; a city of homes.

6. Government encouragement and proper regulation of fisheries and mining, that the industries may flourish instead of decay.

7. More permanent streets for Ketchikan.

8. More good roads for the Territory and district.

9. School buildings and facilities sufficient to guarantee youth its heritage, an education; and the nation, better citizenship.

GAMBLING JOINT SHOOTING.

Shocked but not surprised, the people of Ketchikan at an early hour this morning received the news of the shooting of one gambler by another at the Royal hotel bar, one of the most notorious and disreputable of the many bootlegging joints in Ketchikan. It was to have been expected, the only surprising part being that there has not been a more serious killing of not one but a half dozen as the result of the booze manipulations and opening gambling that has been in progress for months.

Nightly, every night, for months booze has been for sale in the Royal and gambling games have been in progress in the Royal, and other joints in the same vicinity, as well as in many of the so-called "cigar stores" and "fruit stands" on Mission street. This is a matter of common knowledge. Almost anyone can enter the places and get any kind of a game he desires, or any of the various popular wood alcohol brands of booze. And yet they go on.

Radenbaugh, as proprietor of the notorious Taku club, little more than a year ago was arrested, found guilty, fined and sent to jail for a short term. That was not enough, however, for he was no more than out of jail when he started again, just as flagrantly, boldly, impudently as ever. And like so many of his ilk he feels much aggrieved if any good citizen raises his voice in protest.

The shooting this morning comes as the climax. It is time that the Ancient and Honorable Order of Bootleggers was cleaned out, run out of town, either to the penitentiary or on a rail. It behooves no one to talk violence. It should be avoided, of course, but the very souls of all decent law-abiding citizens in town are tried to the utmost, so much so that it is hard for them to contain themselves.

sort got an idea that the red-blooded pioneers might make money by their enterprise and induced an ignorant Congress to set its heel upon them. Since then the territory has languished.

Pioneering in such a country as Alaska is rough work. It involves great risks and may yield great profits or great losses. Unless there is the chance of profit the risks will not be taken. Under recent administration of the territory there has been no reason for strong men to go near it and those already there wished to get away as soon as they could.

Government while preventing others from developing has done no developing itself, except to build an excellent railroad where next to no business has been created for a railroad to do. It will be handy some day.

But while building a railroad at great cost through a region still mostly a waste the government has neglected to support sea transportation to the territory, which could be done each year at the cost of a mile or two of railroad. It has not even provided a regular mail service. If the postmaster hears of a ship going that way he ships what bags of mail have accumulated as freight. One would suppose that a country owning such a possession as Alaska would make it its first business to get access to it. The survey of the coast has been greatly neglected and aids to navigation are few and far between.

The impulse of the pioneer is to go ahead and do things as he sees things to be done. The government does not allow that in Alaska. The fellow might get rich.

There is hope of better things. The Alaska shipping board proposes to levy a tonnage tax on all ships entering territorial waters to provide a fund for increasing the facilities for navigation. Whether Washington will permit it we do not know. We hope it will. There is a general hope of a new deal in Washington which will at least permit Alaskans to help themselves. There will some day be a population of many millions in Alaska.

There are indications that at least that great territory is to be allowed to build itself up. It is up to the merchants and manufacturers of this city to get their share of what is sure to be a great trade.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is to say the least discouraging that Senator Cummins, like some shallow-pated railroad executives and financiers, talks about enforced government ownership as being in some vague fashion a solution of the railroad difficulty.—Wall Street Journal.

If Senator Cummins is again suggesting government ownership of railroads, he must be convinced that the new railroad transportation act is a failure. But government ownership under the Harding administration seems unthinkable. During his campaign Mr. Harding voiced the demand for "less government in business and more business in government."

Armor Sinks SHIP OFF TOWNSEND REE OF CREW LOST

Quick Work of Officers And Crew Saved 168 on Board Ill-Fated Vessel

Pacific Steamship Company Palatial Liner Governor Rammed Off Point Wilson, Near Port Townsend—Dr. R. G. Mathis of Petersburg Reported to Be Aboard But He Failed to Catch Vessel—Survivors Arrive in Seattle—None of Missing Found by Tug Searching Surrounding Waters.

(By Associated Press.)

SEATTLE, April 1.—Bound from San Francisco to Seattle, the

Coroner's Inquest to be Held Probably Tomorrow, Is Plan.

John A. Swanson who claimed to be a fisherman but who is alleged to have been a gambler and sport was shot this morning shortly after 5 o'clock by James (Bud) Fisher and later in the day was said to be dying at the hospital. The shooting was the culmination of a quarrel which is said to have been carried on during the night between Swanson and Fisher while they were gambling in the notorious bootlegging joint and gambling den, the Royal hotel, operated by George Radenbaugh.

So far as can be learned the only persons present when the shooting took place were Sam Larson, the dealer for the house, Swanson and Fisher. Radenbaugh, it is claimed, was upstairs asleep at the time.

Gives Himself Up.

Walter B. Sharpe, deputy United States marshal, coming down town at an early hour to send a insane patient out under the care of guards, was informed on the street that the shooting had taken place but a few minutes before, and that Fisher was looking for him. The deputy then went to the Royal, and entering found Radenbaugh and Fisher inside the door. Turning to Fisher, he said: "Were you looking for me?"

"Yes" said Fisher, "I just shot a fellow. What are you going to do about it?"

He then told Sharpe the name of the man he had shot and said that Swanson had been taken to the hospital. The deputy then told him he would place him under arrest on an open charge, pending a further investigation and the outcome of the shooting. Fisher made no resistance, walking up the hill with the deputy marshal to the federal jail.

Physician Called.

Shortly after the shooting, Dr. J. H. Mustard was summoned to the Royal. He arrived there some ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting and after making a hurried examination ordered the man taken to the hospital. Upon examination he found that the bullet, probably fired from a revolver within a few inches of the man's body, had entered a little to the right of median line of the abdomen, about two inches below the margin of the ribs. It penetrated the body and came out on

and they decided that it would be useless to operate, that it was only a matter of hours or minutes until the end.

Officers' Investigations.

Lonnice McIntosh, chief of police, investigating the case in cooperation with the federal officials, said this noon that as near as he could understand that there was bad blood between Swanson and Fisher for some time. Last night they started to play cards in the gambling room of the Royal, which is back from the bar and shut off entirely from the view of the street, in violation of city ordinance. Several times during the night they had had words.

Fisher finally arose, left the room and went out. It is thought that he may have gone out then to get the revolver, a 32-calibre which he later turned over to the deputy marshal. While he was out of the room, Swanson said to Sam Larson, the dealer for the house, that he would "beat up" Fisher. Larson is reported to have told him not to start "any rough stuff" in there.

When Fisher returned, they were at the table but a few minutes when Swanson struck at Fisher. The latter then pulled the gun and shot.

FISHER MIXED IN GUN PLAY ONCE BEFORE

Man Held for Shooting of Swanson Wounded Himself in Juneau Brawl.

(Special to Chronicle.)

JUNEAU, Mar. 30.—Bud Fisher who is held at Ketchikan now for shooting of John Swanson was himself shot and seriously wounded several years ago by Jack Overman in a drunken brawl in the Peerless saloon. Overman was tried for that shooting and was acquitted by the jury on the plea of self defense.

BALLOON EXPLODES.

(By Associated Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 30.—An officer and three men from the army balloon school at Atrass field were seriously burned this morning when an explosion occurred on a balloon eight miles from here.

Gore Not Seeking Appointment, But Willing to Serve to Help Cause.

Dale W. Hunt, mayor of Ketchikan, this morning sent a telegram to J. A. Smyser United States attorney urgently recommending that he appoint Lester O. Gore assistant United States attorney, and that the appointment be made today, in order that he be placed in charge of the investigation of the shooting this morning, and the general reign of lawlessness that prevails.

A petition recommending the appointment of Mr. Gore was circulated this morning and signed by all the attorneys of the city the mayor and a number of other prominent citizens. It is understood that Mr. Gore is not anxious to give up his private practice but that he has expressed a willingness to do so for the good of the cause and at the solicitation of a number of citizens.

The shooting this morning, it is pointed out by many, happened to be in the Royal bar. It might have been in any one of a dozen or more places equally as iniquitous and law violating. All agree, however, that the unfortunate affair of this morning will have a tendency to bring about a betterment of conditions and a more rigid enforcement of law.

Citizens everywhere, in large and small groups, discussing the situation, liken it unto the situation at Skagway in the early days and urged some direct action. Cooler heads, however, counseled moderation and no show of violence, despite a feeling that was apparent among many to start out with an axe brigade to wreck some of the well known dives.

AIR FLIGHT TO RESTORE SPEECH

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 20.—H. A. Renz, Jr., who could not speak above a whisper made a flight in an airplane today, going to a height of 14,000 feet. When he returned to the ground his speech had been restored. This is the first case of the kind on record. The flight was made upon the advice of a physician who expressed the belief that the high altitude might help the patient.

r for the City Election

steamship Governor of the Pacific Steamship line, was rammed shortly after midnight by the United States Shipping Board steamer West Hartland and within four minutes went to the bottom. The collision occurred during a terrible rainstorm off Point Wilson which is near Port Townsend. Of the 172 passengers aboard, and 124 members of the crew all but seven have been accounted for and three members of the crew are also missing.

Immediately after the collision it was seen that the Governor would sink and orders were given at once to transfer all aboard to the West Hartland. The last to leave the ship barely escaped going down with it.

The list of missing include: Mrs. W. W. Washburn, Miss Olene Washburn, Sadie Washburn, all of Neah Bay; C. Christensen, the second engineer; C. M. Aubritton, a fireman, H. Webster, a galley hand; J. Lister, Mr. and Mrs. F. Duty, Mr. and Mrs. W. Meyers, Mrs. Elizabeth Ladd, V. Brulsema, Gladys Woodcock, R. G. Mathis, Alfred Kisean, J. Clancy.

PASSENGERS REACH SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, April 1.—The steamship West Hartland limped into port this morning carrying the survivors of the Governor. In the bedraggled crowd on deck, many of them were in their night clothes. An anxious throng waited outside pier D. In many cases, anxiety was turned to merriment and then hysteria as friend or relative met friend or relative.

Officers reported that the boilers of the Governor exploded shortly after the accident and she sank almost immediately, many escaping in the small boats just in time to save their lives.

Dispatches received from the light keeper at Point Wilson say that the night was clear and that he saw the collision himself although a mile away. The West Hartland was bound from Vancouver to Bombay, India.

CALM QUICK WORK.

SEATTLE, April 1.—Officers and passengers agreed that it was only due to the calm, quick work of the crew that there was such a small loss of life. There was no panic aboard. The boats were filled rapidly and safely. Many tales of heroism are told of the trying few minutes which followed the crash which came suddenly as the vessels rounded a point.

Engineer Christensen lost his life as he was climbing down the ladder on a relief shift.

REMAINED WITH BABES.

TACOMA, April 1.—Mrs. Washburn could easily have saved her life aboard the Governor, it is said, but she preferred to die with her

two little daughters, according to Mrs. S. W. Billingham, one of the survivors. The family was on deck shortly before the accident but the two girls were pinned beneath falling timbers. She refused to leave and was taken by force, but broke away and ran back to her children.

BOARD APPROVES CUT.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The United States Shipping board today approved the reduction of the wages of seamen employed on American vessels on the Atlantic and in the Gulf of Mexico.

Registration for City Election will close at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Poindexter Asks Appointment.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Senator Poindexter called on President Harding today, asking the appointment of K. B. Campbell of Spokane as a member of the interstate commerce commission.

ks Harding askan Governor

private practice and he therefore asks in a concurrent resolution, that the territorial treasurer be directed to withhold payment of his salary in whole or for such part as would be proportionate for the work done by him. Several of the Rustgard measures in the legislature have been reported with recommendations that they do not pass.

Representative Ross of the Fourth division introduced a new road bill, patterned largely after which passed in 1917 and which was replaced two years later. This provides that one commissioner be appointed for each division and that he be empowered to appoint an assistant, instead of having two elected.

The house passed the land bonus memorial without amendment on the first reading and it is now virtually sure of passage.

ister for City Election

Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle

With Ketchikan Times and Daily Progressive-Miner.

Published every afternoon except Sunday by the Journal Printing Company, on Dock street, Ketchikan, Alaska.

EDWARD G. MORRISSEY - - - R. L. BERNARD

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Ketchikan, Alaska, July 19, 1919, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Delivered by carrier in Ketchikan, \$1.25 per month.

By mail, postage prepaid, at the following rates:

One year, in advance.....	\$12.00
Six months, in advance.....	6.00
Three months, in advance.....	3.50
One month, in advance.....	1.25

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

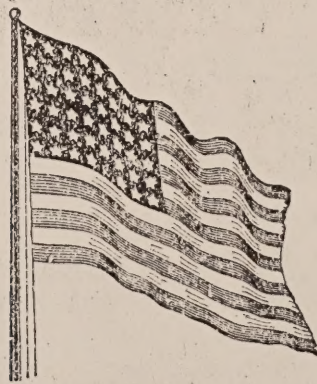
Subscribers will confer a favor if they will notify the business office promptly of any failure or irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Telephone, business office and editorial rooms, 230.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

EDWARD G. MORRISSEY - - - - - Editor



OUR PLATFORM.

1. Americanism.
2. A square deal for both capital and labor.
3. Paper mills, pulp mills and development of powersites.
4. Business-like management of municipal and territorial affairs, to

Swanson was shot. Larson, according to his own testimony, is a miner by trade, and has worked at it for a number of years, until Radenbaugh hired him to run one of his games. Then and there the district lost a good prospector and miner.

Another particular interesting piece of testimony was that of Radenbaugh himself when he admitted that he has been running a gambling house, that the dealer and the house split fifty-fifty on the rakeoff.

The matter is now strictly up to James A. Smiser, United States attorney for the division. He has Coffey's two admissions. He has Larson's statement that Radenbaugh has been running a gambling joint, and he has Radenbaugh's own admission. These ought to make pretty convincing evidence for any jury. But will they be presented?

ANOTHER DEPUTY NEEDED.

Deputy Marshal Walter B. Sharpe is out of town today, gone to Skowl Arm to investigate the murder case which was reported from there yesterday. He may be there all day and it may take him two days. In the meantime Ketchikan is without a deputy. At Juneau there are four deputies sitting around the office, besides the marshal himself.

Ketchikan's treatment at the hands of the divisional officers at Juneau is such that a concerted effort should be made at once to get a new deal, to have a complete change. Certainly Ketchikan can't get the worst of it, and they can take a chance that there will be an improvement.

SOMETHING IS WRONG.

A quaint Indiana philosopher makes this comment on the educational process in his community: "Miss Fawn Lippincutt's little niece is in the fifth grade an' is doin' jest fine in cookin', dancin' and sewin', but she's havin' trouble learnin' the alphabet."

Recently examination of eighth grade pupils was held in the schools of Douglas County. Out of 261 only thirteen passed. This showing moved the editor of the Winthrop Banner to make these remarks:

If they are not of a weak mentality there must be some other explanation to this most serious situation. Thirty years ago the teacher who could not show a record of 85 per cent passing the examination was in disgrace, and a drop to 80

FISHER HELD WITHOUT BAIL FOR SHOOTING

Coroner's Inquest Finds That
Swanson Came to His Death
as the Result of Shot Fired
by Fisher.

SAM LARSON IS HELD AS MATERIAL WITNESS

Defense Offers no Testimony
in Its Own Behalf at
Hearing.

April 1

That John A. Swanson came to his death as the result of a shot fired by James (Bud) Fisher was the verdict of the coroner's jury which sat in the inquest yesterday afternoon, and this afternoon, after a preliminary hearing, United States Commissioner J. F. Warder held Fisher on a charge of first degree murder, and without bail.

Sam Larson the only known eye witness to the tragedy was held as a material witness under bail of \$5,000 and in default was committed to the federal jail.

The testimony at the inquest yesterday afternoon was to the effect that the men, Fisher, Swanson and Larson were gambling in the back room of the Royal hotel, that Fisher left the room and returned after some ten minutes. He then said something to Swanson which caused the latter to strike at Fisher. Larson stepped between them, separated them and then stepped back. Then Fisher shot Swanson.

Several of the witnesses testified as to gambling, and George Radenbaugh, owner of the place, admitted that gambling was carried on there, and that the House got fifty per cent of the winnings.

At the preliminary hearing this afternoon, Fisher appeared slightly

assure Ketchikan and Alaska the best and most economic service.

5. A clean town, free from vice; a city of homes.

6. Government encouragement and proper regulation of fisheries and mining, that the industries may flourish instead of decay.

7. More permanent streets for Ketchikan.

8. More good roads for the Territory and district.

9. School buildings and facilities sufficient to guarantee youth its heritage, an education; and the nation, better citizenship.

April 1 X INTERESTING TESTIMONY. X

Some remarkable bits of evidence were brought out yesterday afternoon at the inquest of John A. Swanson who was killed Wednesday morning in the Royal hotel gambling room. So interesting was it that it will be worthy of note to see what will be done by the office of James A. Smiser, United States attorney, and to consider the evidence in the light of what has gone before.

One Kauffman, commonly known about town as "Coffey," in testifying, said he was "utility" man at the Royal hotel. When pressed further with questions he admitted that "utility" meant that he was a dealer in a stud poker game, that he operated for the house and received therefor a percentage on the winnings.

This same "Coffey" known throughout the length and breadth of Alaska as a never-work, sure-thing man; who hasn't done enough honest work in years to support a healthy goldfish, on the witness stand at Juneau also admitted that he was a gambler "by profession" which means that he lives from preying upon drunken or half-witted individuals who fall for their game.

Nothing was done by the officials about "Coffey" after his first admission in Juneau, and it will be interesting now to watch what steps will be taken. "Coffey" is that type of man that Ketchikan would be well rid of, for he reaps not, neither does he spin. His chief work in life is the wrecking of homes and the starvation of children by winning from a number of foolish fathers that which should be used to buy shoes for their children.

Another interesting witness yesterday was Sam Larson who was dealing in the game on the morning of the shooting, and who, according to the testimony, was the only one present when

per cent was the same as proclaiming that teacher a failure. Here is a case where a whole county is less than 5 per cent to the good. We do not believe it is the fault of the teachers. We are going on record as declaring that it is the mistaken school system of today.

Those who recently appealed to the legislature for adoption of a taxation plan which would give rural schools much more money than they now have may offer lack of revenue as the cause of the poor showing in the Douglas County schools. But if this plea of lack of money is made it emphasizes the contrast between the teacher of thirty years ago and the teacher of the present.

It would have been hard to find a rural school thirty years ago as well equipped as the poorest in Douglas County or in other counties in which educators deplore the deficiency of revenue. The trouble is not financial; it is personal. The teacher of the present is trying to do too many things and the mind of the pupil is divided between too many activities. Miss Fawn Lippincutt's little niece gets a smattering of domestic science and half a dozen other things that ought to be discarded until she gets a good grip on the three Rs. If an old-time teacher were resurrected and installed in one of the rural schools of the present, he or she would think the day's routine a picnic instead of a school session.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is now believed that the great earthquake in China on December 16, together with the lesser shocks which have followed, destroyed 250,000 lives. Its vibrations affected the whole earth, and in observatories in this country made the most violent oscillations ever recorded by the instruments.

Of the former German kaiser's five living sons two are studying agriculture so as to become farmers, one is clerking in a bank and another is running a hotel in Hamburg. It does no harm, by itself, to have a family of princes disposed of in that way once at least in a century.

The next packers' strike will be staged by tired householders who have been getting their effects ready for the moving van for the last three weeks.

The recent tumble in the egg market causes the historic fall of Humpty Dumpty to pale into insignificance.

The high cost of leaguering has proved too much for Nicaragua.